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The original thesis was written and published long before the war. The latter part is added as a result of the conflict which all want to understand. The thesis is developed in most interesting fashion and will repay careful consideration. To me it has proven one of the most attractive of recent European books.

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WAXWEILER, EMILE. *Belgium and the Great Powers*. Pp. xi, 186. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

GUYOT, YVES. *Les Causes et les Conséquences de la Guerre*. Pp. xxv, 422. Price, 3 fr. 50. Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan, 1916.

ANDRÁSSY, JULIUS COUNT VON. (Trans. by Ernest J. Euphrat.) *Whose Sin is the World War?* Pp. 154. New York: Era Publishing House, (for sale by Baker.)

FRIED, ALFRED H. *The Restoration of Europe*. Pp. xiv, 157. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

Mr. Waxweiler's book is a continuation of the defence set forth in his work of a year ago—"Belgium, Neutral and Loyal" (noticed in the March 1916 number of *The Annals*).

The two volumes next in order, if read together, form a combination which will give the reader a better estimate of the causes of the war than either volume would if taken by itself, for each is written from a partisan viewpoint. The first edition of M. Guyot's work appeared in July, 1915. This, the second edition, issued nine months later, contains no important changes. The political, economic and historical causes of the war are set forth with a clearness characteristic of the writer. It must be said, however, that while the author aims to give the facts without prejudice, the conclusions of the work do not leave the impression that his aim has been accomplished. He arrays his facts with a bias and with an evident attempt to write Germany down at every point. His remedy for a permanent peace is nothing short of "a political and moral dissolution" of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires. Germany rather than Austria is, in his opinion, to blame for the war. Count Andrassy, on the other hand, accepts in behalf of Austria full responsibility for the part his country has taken in the war, and while largely excusing France for participation in the struggle, and even justifying English interference in a measure, he finds the chief cause in Russia's Balkan ambitions. In view of Russia's attitude Austro-Hungary could not do otherwise than defend herself against the inevitable disintegration planned by her enemies. Coming from a partisan, it is a very fair account written in a spirit of candor and moderation.

If Dr. Fried had not received the Nobel prize in 1911, this work alone should entitle him to that distinction, for it is by far the best work on the reorganization of Europe after the war that has thus far appeared. His interest in international questions has been life-long and he approaches the subject from the standpoint of one who thoroughly understands the problems involved. The present war is due to international anarchy and is the logical outcome of the kind of "peace" which preceded it. All the peace treaties of the past have contained the germs of the next war and a peace that is permanent must be based upon the economic

interests of all nations. Europe organized upon the principle of the Pan-American Union comes, in his opinion, nearest to meeting these conditions.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FORD, HENRY JONES. *Woodrow Wilson*. Pp. 332. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1916.

HERBERTSON, A. J. and HOWARTH, O. J. *The Oxford Survey of the British Empire*. 6 vols. Pp. lxiv, 2129. Price, \$21.75. New York: Oxford University Press.

The student in search of information on present-day economic and political conditions in foreign countries often finds it difficult to secure, without a great amount of reading, material that deals with the underlying facts of the geography, resources, industries and peoples so necessary for a proper interpretation of a country. Historical surveys there are in plenty, but comprehensive and authoritative descriptions of the lands themselves and their economic resources are conspicuous by their rarity. These six volumes supply such descriptions for all the lands that make up the British Empire. In the words of the preface their object is "to furnish a survey of the Empire and its constituent parts in their geographical and allied aspects, together with their economic, administrative and social conditions, at the present time." Five of the volumes deal with British possessions in five continents: Vol. I, The British Isles and Mediterranean possessions; Vol. II, India and other Asiatic possessions; Vol. III, African territories; Vol. IV, Canada, Newfoundland and other New World Possessions; Vol. V, Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands and Antarctic. The sixth volume, entitled a General Survey, deals with such topics as British Colonial Administration, Imperial Defense, Problems of Health and Acclimatization, Imperial Commerce and Communications.

Most of the material in the volumes is given to the major divisions of the Empire—The British Isles themselves, India, Canada, the Union of South Africa and Australia. Each division is a compilation of chapters by different authors of recognized authority on the topic treated. As an example of the method of treatment, the section on South Africa may be taken. It contains a chapter on Physical Geography and Geology of the Union of South Africa; one on Climate by the Government Meteorologist; others by competent writers on Vegetation and Fauna; Agriculture; Peoples; Government and Finance, etc. Each of the other divisions is treated under the same general outline. The smaller countries of the Empire are covered by single chapters, such as, for example, Labrador by W. T. Grenfell. At the end of each chapter is a short bibliography, and at the end of each volume tables of statistics—geographical, commercial, social and financial—and a gazetteer of towns. Scattered through the volumes are several finely executed colored maps, both physical and political, and a large number of diagrams and maps in black and white. These, together with many half-tone plates from photographs, greatly augment the value of the text.